The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Louisianian.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this Journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information — guidance — encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances."* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Administrator of Improvements—James Lewis, Room 16, City Hall.

City Attorney—Geo. S. Lacy, Room 21, City Hall.

Surveyor's Department—W. H. Bell, Room 19, City Hall.

City Hall—On St. Charles street, fronting Lafayette Square.

Board of Health—Office, 159 Canal street.

Commissioners of City Park—Office 11 Carondelet.

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First—Office, Davidson Court, Michael Gernon, Judge.

Second — Office, Criminal Court Building, 2d floor; Eugene Staes, Judge.

Third—Office, 87 Elysian Fields, bet. Royal and Dauphine: Webster Long, Judge.

Fourth—Office, Rousseau street, near Jackson, W. W. McCullough, Recorder

First—188 Julia street, W. T. Houston, Justice.

Second—31 Commercial Place, corner St. Charles; W. L. Evans, Justice.

Third—23 Exchange Place; J. L. Laresche, Justice.

Fourth—7 Frenchmen street; John Cain, Justice.

Fifth—Villere, bet. Seguin and Bartholomew; S. W. Otts, Justice.

Sixth—231 St. Andrew street; John Daly, Justice.

Seventh—908 Magasine; Isaac W. Falls, Justice.

Eight Justice Court—August Saulet, Justice.

Sheriffalty of Parish and City of New Orleans—Office in Court House; Isaac W. Patton, Sheriff.

Recorder of Births, Deaths and Marriages—H. M. Dibble, 130 Canal street.

Notaries Public—H. Hero, Jr., 17 Commercial Place, Custodian of Notarial Records.

City Workhouse—James Smith, Warden; Perilliat street, opposite Locust.

Parish Prison—Orleans, bet. Liberty and Marais.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Antoine—Magazine, cor. Valence.

Austerlitz—Boys and Girls; Austerlitz, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Barracks—Girls; Barracks, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

Bayou Bridge—Boys and Girls; Esplanade, corner Mystery.

Bayou Road—Girls; 299 Bayou Road

Beauregard—Girls; Union, corner St. Claude.

Berlin—West side Berlin, bet. Carondelet and Baronne.

Bienville—Boys; cor. Bienville and Robertson.

Broadway—Foucher, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Chalmette—Boys; cor. Port and Royal.

Chartres—Boys and Girls; cor. Chartres and Esplanade.

Claiborne—Boys; corner Claiborne and St. Peter.

Clio—Boys and Girls; Clio, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Marais.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdido.

Franklin—Girls; St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys: Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Aveuue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls: Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Ohartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Sohnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Toulouse.

Robertson—Girls; corner Bienville and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Sumner—Boys; 352 Common.

Vallette—Boys and Girls; Vallette, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet, Valmot and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys House of Refuge—Perilliat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy—Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Imaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitonlas, sonthwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Caliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dolhonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet, Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

ASYLUMS—CONTINUED.

Louisiana Retreat Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Eimer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellsen, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fauconnet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. M. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Countouris, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Pedido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 57 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul, 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dietes, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parcel Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—35½ Carondelet, cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—57 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor; 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Redditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—120 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad—Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

SPEECH

—OF—

J. SELLA MARTIN, ESQ.

BRETHREN OF THE AFRICAN RACE—

We are summond to this spot by the voice of a great calamity. The civilized world has felt the shock of the announcement that Charles Sumner is dead.

While the white race to which he belonged, will, throughout Christendom, guide the sentiments of their mourning through the various realms where Sumner walked as a master, whether of learning, of oratory or of statesmanship, our souls are confined among the shadows of that great sorrow which has left the African race in widowhood by the loss of one whose philanthropy rose resplendent over every one of his other distinguished characteristics and clothed us, while he lived, with considerations of an internal respect.

We are not here at this time to take a measurement of his character. Other classes may feel calm enough to submit his life to the test of a biographical analysis; but in the deep agitation of our bereavement we can see nothing but his corpse, and think of nothing but our race's loss by his death. During the Sabbath day that has just passed, fifty thousand pulpits throughout our land lifted to God their wails of sorrow that a great man had fallen in Israel, and poured forth an avalanche of eulogies which have swept all jealousies, envies and hatred out of the pathway of his fame. And during this week the seats of learning and the centres of power, the marts of commerce and the asylums of philanthropy, the saloons of the rich and the houses of the lowly will throw back the echo of these eulogies till the solemn reverence of the whole nation shall be turned towards Mount Auburn, where the body of this champion—the rarest gift of the Creator to the negro race—will rest till the Christian resurrection shall lift it among the ranks of the glorified saints and martyrs who have gone before him into the presence of that God who has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth.

If these are the feelings of the nation, how much more deeply shall the anguish of this hour wring the heart of the negro race. Sumner found us in bondage—an unrelenting, abject bondage. The cold eye of interest and the stern gaze of prejudice saw neither form nor comliness in us. Ignorance had wrought its stolid image upon our features; unremitting and unrequitted toil had distorted our limbs and made caricatures of our bodies; upon almost every form were to be found the scarry evidence of the frequent and unmerciful use of the lash; our ragged garments bespoke our poverty; the coarse and scant food upon which we lived, and even the very pastime of our begrudged and insufficient leisure bore shocking testimony to the bitterness and completeness of our degradation.

Bad as was this physical condition, it indicated but the smallest part of our disqualificatian and the lightest portion of our sufferings. The tie which bound our sexes together was first made by coercion and then stained with every form of violation, or it was either ignored by the lust or broken by the cupidity of those who ruled over us with a rod of iron. Parental, filial, and fraternal relations were created under all manner of irregularities and sundered amid all conceivable forms of atrocity until the violated instincts of our nature have linked themselves with a mere physical existence which caused the oppressor to boast of his highest crime in rendering us almost indifferent to our degradation.

With such social relations as these the moral nature of man could hold only a slight and fitful concord. Honor and faith, fidelity and gratitude, became impossible virtues to a people among whom no bridal chamber or marriage bed could be found. Respect for character and reverence for moral qualities take root in the nursery of the household, but the first rule of the law and the strongest tenet of the gospel of slavery combined to blot out the nursery among our people. If the household was first robbed and then poisoned, how could it send forth into the world its contributions to the estate of manhood? Self-respect and self-reliance, truthful speaking and honest dealings, fidelity to principle and a courageous spirit, had not even the shadow of names in the moral consciousness of those against whom the spelling book was closed with the clasps of an inexorable authority, and against whom the spirit of the Holy Book of God was armed, through false interpretations, as with a flaming sword, to guard the approaches to the domain of manhood and saintship, that they might not be defiled by the presence of the negro. Such, in brief, was the condition in which Senator Sumner found us; and what were the sentiments and feelings he brought with him?

Many, very many of his enemies, and even some of his friends, have formed the false estimate of his character, which would make it little more than a bundle of morbid sentiments and maunlin sympathies. They think our pitiable condition touched his heart, and that he felt he could afford to befriend us mainly because he was so far above us. They seem to think that he came down to us through his sympathies, because he thought we could not rise to him through our intellects. They would make him the medium through which, with one long, deep, agonized groan, we reached the ear of the nation, and simply credit him with being the mouthpiece through which the nation made a hesitating and sentimental response as to our physical suffering merely.

This is the view of those who did not possess the breath of mind to comprehend Senator Sumner's character, and who were destitute of the patriotic instincts which detected the lurking danger to the Republic in the gigantic system of wrong which the great Senator so fiercely and successfully assailed.

It is true that Charles Sumner did bring a heart to our great cause, but it was the heart of impartiality rather than the heart of pity. He saw in the negro not only the forlorn victim of human cruelty, he also recognized in him a divine descendant of justice, that supreme goddess of the Olympiad, whose ambassador he felt himself to be, commissioned to the strongest republic among the nations to remind it of the birth wroes of Bunker Hill, and the baptismal vows of Independence Hall, where a whole people was consecrated to the service of his inexorable mistress, and when every brother in humanity was put under the protection of her invincible shield.

To him slavery was wrong; yes, but to him also freedom was right. He sought to snatch the negro from the grip of the oppressor, not only because he would save the victim from his sufferings, but because he would save the tormentor from the guilt of inflicting it. He did not pursue the slaveholder for the purpose of punishing his crime, but because he was commissioned to clothe him with such a love of freedom as would make his continuance in crime impossible. The negro was to be saved, not under the suggestions of commiseration, but because liberty would have been lost to the nation unless the negro was delivered.

With this clear, unerring and commanding sense of the right were associated in an almost unparalled combination the highest physical and mental excellencies.

That magnificent form of his, towering over all others when the gavel struck the hour of prayer in the Senate, thrilled the beholder with emotions of admiration and reverence. It needed such brawny and compact arms as his to lift the burden from a broken and prostrate race; such broad and heroic shoulders to bear that burden all alone, and such a statue to hurl it against the gates of bondage that their shivered panels might leave room for four millions of people to come trooping through them into the sunlight of freedom. Among the rare blessings to us which centered in that great man was his physical frame. It was upon that frame that slavery made its first ferocious assault.

The brutality of its nature and the cowardliness of its methods were well illustrated when one of its supporters tried to club the princely spirit of our champion out of his heroic stature, and but for the gladiatorial muscles and iron nerves of the victim he would have been among the martyrs eighteen years ago. His death at that time would have involved the death of the Republic, the triumph of the Confederacy and the hopeless bondage of the negro race. Thank God, he was spared to us and partially restored, and that once more his voice was the thunder of the Senate, and that, like the thunder, it indicated a purification of the atmosphere whenever it was heard. The tones of the great Senator were always weighty with justice, and deepened ever into accents which conveyed a solemnizing sense of his own responsibility. To the discharge of his responsibility he brought a mind wonderful alike for its breadth, its incisiveness and its polish. Nothing concerning justice was too broad for its grasp. Whether the subject was the emancipation and enfranchisement of a race, or the reconstruction of an almost shattered nation, or the duties of one nation towards another, Charles Sumner was always equal to himself and always the superior of his colleagues in his contributions to the general argument.

In the four hours' speech which furnished a pretext for the brutal assault made upon him in the Senate in 1856 he developed in most harmonious relations and unsurpassed artistic effect all the rare qualities of his mind. His tremendous power of statement was used with wonderful effect in laying the broad ground of his indictment of the slaveholders for trying to stain the virgin soil of a Territory consecrated to freedom with the ruthless footsteps and the defiling hands of the slave power. At his hands the dead of shame did not lack for the characterization of a single one of its foul and loathsome features. And then followed a line of reasoning so clear, direct and comprehensive that the great Senator seemed to be carrying along three or four distinct subjects under the powerful command of his sweeping rhetoric; but gradually he blended his threads of argument until one could anticipate the conclusion to which his logic, his illustrations and his descriptions were leading. As all roads led to Rome, so did each of the pathways along which he marshaled his intellectual forces lead to freedom, and as they went, every troop of his well disciplined sentences were plumed and made to glitter with the decorations of his learning, while irony, sarcasm and satire gave briskness to the march.

No wonder the slave power trembled in the face of such an enemy. No wonder it conceived the purpose of assassinating our champion preliminary to its plan for the butchery of our race. But the compensations of justice are always exact. The slave power failed in its murderous work, and the sufferings which it entailed upon its great enemy made it forever impossible that Charles Sumner should be anything but an unconditional abolitionist. We all remember how, after four years of suffering, he returned to his seat in the Senate, and delivered that matchless oration on the "Barbarism of Slavery"—an effort which thrilled Christendom.

The poetry of his marvelous career culminated in the glorious evidence of his renewed consecration to our cause which were given in that speech. He had communed for four years with history and gathered her most precious secrets, her most startling episodes, her most curious phases, and her subtlest teachings to find two sets of features, the one to show slavery as ugly as the heart of Satan, and the other to depict freedom as glorious in the presence of God. And from that blessed hour, when the secessionists were scattered by that oration, which they felt expressed the unalterable convictions of the North, to the secret conclaves, in which by some moral jugglery they expected to cheat justice and deify lust, Charles Sumner has stood the champion of our cause in the Senate, guarding it with a vigilance which no pro-slavery sophisms or negro-hating purposes could elude, defending it with a fidelity and energy which no black man has surpassed, and pushing it forward with such zeal and ability that he lived to see the race he worked for "redeemed and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation."

His keen sense of justice, his great natural abilities, and his splendid attainments were devoted to the securement of those great objects—individual rights, personal independence and the supremacy of principle.

He was a strong advocate of the rights of men as against the sanctions of parchments. The loving, yearning heart of his species always throbbing with aspirations which demanded sympathy from his own heart, while the

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

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HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager. New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

☞ Col. W. B BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 7, 1874.—At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is essential that there should be a more thorough organization of the Republican party of this State, and that the dissensions still existing in some parishes should be harmonized. Be it

Resolved, That all existing Parish Executive Committees be and the same are hereby abolished. Be it further

Resolved, That a Parish Convention be held at 12 M. on the LAST SATURDAY OF APRIL next, in each parish of the State, except the parish of Orleans, at the parish seat, for the purpose of selecting a Parish Executive Committee. The basis of representation to such Convention shall be one delegate for every fifty Republican voters, and delegates shall be chosen by the Republican clubs existing in the parish. Parish committees shall consist of not less than five nor more than forty members, and when chosen, shall proceed at once to organize the Republican party in their respective parishes. They shall prepare lists of the Republican voters of their parishes and forward copies of the same to the State Central Committee.

Be it further resolved, That, in the parish of Orleans, the ward clubs heretofore known as the Mother Ward Clubs shall hereafter be designated the Central Ward Clubs of said parish. Such Central Ward Clubs shall at once cause a registration of all the Republican voters of their respective wards at the rooms of the Central Clubs. On the THIRD SATURDAY OF APRIL an election shall be held in the several wards for delegates to a parish convention, and such convention shall meet in the Mechanics' Institute on the next following Saturday. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall fix the quota of representation in said convention on the basis of one delegate for every 250 Republican voters in the ward, and an additional delegate for a fraction exceeding half that number. The State Sub-Executive Committee shall be empowered to settle any dispute in any ward as to which club shall be recognized as the Central Ward Club.

By order of the Committee:

T. W. DEKLINE, Secretary.

Republican papers throughout the State please copy.

Attention! Attention!!

Hall of the Third Ward Central Republican Club—Notice is hereby given to all parties desirous of becoming members of this Club, that a registrary book will be opened at the Central Club Room on Gravier street, between Howard and Freret streets, every day, from the hours of 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., until further orders, beginning from MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

By order of the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, George P. Nelson

F. C. ANTOINE, President.

WILLIAM GOWEY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

☞ If the Picayune man will give us the name of the colored State Senator referred to in Thursday's issue of that paper, we will make him a present of a fine hat, and we predict in advance that our neighbor will not be able to furnish the same, for we are confident that not a colored man in Louisiana would be infamous enough to use the language attributed to a colored State Senator. The fact is, neighbor, "the wish is father to the thought." We have no doubt but what just such a game as this is in contemplation; in fact, we have suspected that plans have been arranged, and just here we beg to remind our friends (?) that we are not asleep.

WILSON W. JOHNSON.

It is our melancholy task to chronicle the death of the gentleman, whose name heads this article. He departed this life on Wednesday morning, April 1st, at seven o'clock.

For some time he had been in ill health, but no one anticipated such a sudden taking off.

Mr. Johnson was a man of sterling worth, an active and influential Republican of the Third Ward of this city, and was, at the time of his death, holding the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures.

His loss will be sorely felt by a large circle of friends who loved and respected him for his many good qualities.

We tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their sorrow.

THE STATUS OF THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

After repeated absences at the National Capital, amounting to many months, Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana to the United States Senate, is again in the midst of his old friends and constituents. He has devoted time, money, and honest effort, not only to secure his rights as the same were embraced in the action of the General Assembly in 1873, by his election to the Senate, but more and mainly, has he labored for the recognition by the National Congress of the present State Government of Louisiana, and for the protection of the rights of the people and of the Republican party involved in the same. He has met, not only the opposition of public enemies, and so-called, though treacherous friends, in the accomplishment of his mission; but the graver obstacles that grow out of political complications between the great parties, when they are respectively making up the issues, upon which the political and national campaign of 1876 must be fought.

The exigencies of party and the novelty of the problems to be solved by Senatorial action, on the question of his right to a seat in the U. S. Senate, have held his claim in abeyance, and pending the same, enemies at home and abroad, have made irresponsible, but virulent attacks upon his personal character and political record, which the very circumstances of the case, in that the investigation that was necessary to his vindication has not been had, have precluded the possibility, on his part, of either explanation or refutation, in self-defense.

The dignity and manliness of his bearing, and the cheerful patience, exhibited in the interest of his race, party, and State under these trying circumstances, do more credit to his head and heart than would have been won by an easier and speedier success, in reaching his seat in the Senate.

Gov. Pinchback, while abating nothing in the matter of his personal rights, and while yielding to the counsel of the prominent political leaders in their methods in reference to the Louisiana case, even if non-action for the present should be adopted as the best policy, is confident of final success and believes that success may be achieved without his sacrifice of personal honor, and must and will be won, if need be, by reference to the will of the sovereign people of the State. It is singular, with a record so pronounced and a course so direct and consistent as that of Gov. Pinchback in Louisiana matters, that the erroneous impression should obtain that obstacles, to the solution of the Louisiana case before Congress, in any sort arise from the claim of Gov. Pinchback to a seat in the National Senate, or to any prejudice personal to him in connection therewith. Such a view of the question is not only superficial, but untruthful. The halt, in the settlement of the Senatorial question arises from the presence, back of that, of the graver question of the legal status of the present State Government. The Congress—the political department of the Government with or without reason, including Republican and Democratic Senators, consider our political condition anomalous and irregular to say the least, to such an extent as induces it to delay, by a direct vote upon the Senatorial issue, to determine either the validity or the invalidity of our State Government.

Both parties alike fear in this connection, to establish a precedent that may not only damage the interest of the country, but prove disastrous to them in the campaign of 1876. The present Congressional tendency seems to favor postponement of any definite action in Louisiana matters until after the State election of November next, and in the event of a Republican success, which would be a popular endorsement of the existing State Government, prompt action would be had on the Senatorial question, and such action as would accord with the will of the people as expressed in the present State authorities.

In this connection, it is not necessary for the vindication of the course and claims of Gov. Pinchback, that an opinion, for or against the wisdom of the policy indicated, should be expressed.

Let it suffice that, while holding fast his rights and yielding nothing in the abridgement of the same, to either clamor of his enemies or the timid counsel of friends, he is willing to work in harmony with the party for the common good, and does not fear to submit either his conduct or his principles to the scrutiny, or to the will of the people of Louisiana. Let it be understood once for all, that the Louisiana contest, no matter who may claim leadership therein, is a fight of the people for their rights, the honest masses under difficulties making war against the demagogues and the wrong doers, and these masses, with intelligent men to guide and encourage, do not intend to be cheated of their own for either party exegencies or personal interests. If they fail in the first endeavor, they will make a second and better.

Governor Pinchback, understanding the issues, and appreciating the popular wants, will act in harmony therewith. A man of the people and with the people, who fear, not his enemies, and never betrays his friends, he will be found neither wanting nor recreant in this grave emergency.

☞ On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. Wm. G. Brown, the wife of our worthy Superintendent of Education, gave a reception at their residence, to Senator and Mrs. Pinchback, who have been absent from the city for several months, and it was our good fortune to be among the throng of joyful friends who were present on that occasion.

Every preparation had been made for the pleasure of the guests, and right heartily did the friends enter into the enjoyments afforded.

Among the guests present, were Gov. Antoine and Mrs. Antoine, Hon. P. G. Deslonde and wife, Hon. G. E. Paris and wife, Hon. J. Gair, Mr. and Mrs. Nolasco, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Williams, Miss Dora Smith, Miss Alice Dorsey, Misses Little, Miss Kennedy, Miss Perkins, Mr. Wm. R. Mason, Col. W. B. Barrett, and others.

At the proper hour the guests were invited to the festive board, where an abundance of all sorts of delicacies received the attention they courted. The evening was delightfully passed, and the party at a late hour took their leave.

PERSONAL.

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing our worthy Representative, Hon. J. Hale Sypher, in the city during the week. We learn that he is busy taking testimony in reference to his case, of which we shall have occasion to say more anon.

Hon. J. Henri Burch and Hon. T. T. Allain are also in the city.

A Natchez shoemaker is engaged on a pair of shoes 14½ inches long and 6 inches broad for a colored citizen of Vidalia, La.

Will our friend Hon. David Young please inform us who ordered those shoes? We are anxious to know, for he evidently is a man of large understrnding.

Hon. J. Ross Stewart reached here on the Lee. Mr. Stewart elicited the respect and commendation of all parties by the conservative course pursued by him as a member of the late Legislature. We notice a very handsome and merited compliment paid him in Sunday's N. O. Republican.—North Louisiana Journal.

Our town was honored a few days ago, with a visit from Hon. Victor Rochon, one of those "St. Martin Boys" who, by their commendable opposition to "jobbing" legislation, covered themselves with glory at the last session of the General Assembly. His legislative record is that of a faithful representative. There is not a blot on it. And he may point to it with pride when he goes before his constituents

With head as high as an honest conscience could raise it, his bearing on our streets was that of a public man who knew he had performed his whole duty. Unobtrusive in his manners, and respectful toward all with whom he comes in contact, we do not wonder that Victor Rochon is a great favorite with the Republican yeomanry of St. Martin.—Iberville Republican.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN LOUISIANA.

As political parties are necessary in free government, as the medi through which the popular will shall express itself in the selection of officers to make and administer the laws required for the protection of society, and of the individual, so primary organizations, making the constituents of the great, parties must exist, and the same are valuable and helpful in the protection of popular liberty, only as the people are truthfully represented by men, with both the integrity and capacity, to protect the rights of their constituents. On the eve of the November election, affecting as said election may, through the character of the men selected to make and execute the laws, the interest of the people for many years, the primary ward, parish and district organizations, now being formed by the Republicans of the State, are matters of much more vital importance, not only to the Republican party, but to the citizens of Louisiana, than they are ordinarily supposed to be.

If from neglect, incompetent men, or bad men, who fail to understand the public interest or for selfish ends, ignore the same, obtain control of the clubs and conventions of the State, the crimes and evils of the past will not only be perpetuated, but aggravated in our midst. And not only will the State, with the great non-office holding masses who live not by tricks, but by work and trade, be burdened with taxation, and cursed with bad government, but the Republican party dominant here, and the colored voters, constituting more than nine-tenths of said party, will bear the approbrium of all the ills that come upon us.

Under the circumstances, conducting a journal in the interest of Republicanism, and especially in the interest of the colored people, it is not only our privilege, but our solemn duty to counsel our friends to look well to the political organizations, primary and final, that will give complexion to the legislation and government of the future of the State.

Fellow citizens you cannot afford to be absent from your clubs, and thus give bad men, who assume to represent you, but really mis-represent you an opportunity to obtain a mastership over you and the State, and thereafter, under the sanctity of your authority, work irreparable injury to you and your children, and to the community.

Nor can you afford to make mistakes in your selections, so as to give prominence either to incompetent or bad men. You, the people, bear the burdens of the government, maintain the government, and for your benefit and protection the government is ordained, and it would be wiser to trust a thief with your money, and a traitor with your life, than to select corrupt, dishonest and designing demagogues to make and administer your laws. The exceptional legislation in several of the Southern States, including Louisiana, of several years past, proceeding as it has under Republican auspices, and a large and preponderating colored vote, have brought reproach not only upon the individuals justly chargeable therewith, but upon the Republicans, and mainly upon the colored people. We well know that you are not chargeable with more in this matter than neglect or indifference, and you have not been parties to the frauds that oppress us in either instigating or deriving benefit from them. Your good name and your substantial interest as citizens, no less than republicans, demands for the future, more consideration on your part in these matters than they have received in the past, and the constant exercise by the individual citizen of that "vigilence," that is the price of liberty.

Next to an intelligent and general interest in our political organizationns, such an interest as will favor the selection of competent and good men, the success of the party demands unanimity of action.

Free and full discussion of both men and measures will not produce division in the party, if said discussion should proceed in the frank and charitable spirit that should obtain among men having a common interest and seeking to avoid a common danger. We urge our friends while discret in their choice of representatives, and positive in their reprobation of evil and designing men, to stand together in this crisis of our affairs, and we commend to them as a maxim for their guidance the philosophic utterance. "In non essentials liberty; in essentials unity; and in all things charity."

THE LOUISIANA SENATOR.

P. B. S. Pinchback is still in Washington. He has not yet succeeded in obtaining his seat in the Senate, but he has certainly deserved his success. Whoever else may doubt his right to a seat in the United States Senate, it is plain that the Senator himself has no such doubt. His calmness, patience, and perseverance attest his faith in the goodness of his cause and in the justice of the body which has to pass upon his cloim. At large cost of time, money, and feeling, he has bravely asserted his right, and honored the Gonernor and Legislature by whose action he is the accredited Senator of his State. So far as we can see, his course has been honorable alike to himself and to Louisiana. A weaker man than Mr. Pinchback might have been diverted from his object, or nnder the vexations and delays to which he has been subjected, abondoned the persuit in disgust. He has done neither, and we are persuaded that he will do neither. With every consideration of justice, regularity, and fair dealing on his side, if he is the man we take him to be, he will persevere till victory crowns his endeavors,

Accredited by the recognized Legislature and Governor if his State, the proper thing upon the face of his case was to admit him to his seat and settle any other questions concerning him afterward. Failing to do this has subjected Mr. Pinchback to a great disadvantage, and has seriously prejudiced his case. The delay on the part of the Senate implies the existence of some monstrous wrong either in the man or in the manner of his election, while he is powerless to explain.

While we would not impeach the wisdom or the justice of the United States senate, and while we would demand nothing for a colored man which we would not for a white man, we have no hesitation in saying that a wrong has been done in this case, and that no time should be lost in retracting that wrong.

If this shall not be done in the premises by the honorable Senate, then we say to Mr. Pinchback to go straight to the people of your State. Tell them the whole storp. They know your charac and your services both to the Union and to liberty, and in our belief they will stand by and sustain you. They will not retreat a single inch. The colored citizen who, after all that has happened, who would now desert you would be a moral coward, a bad Republican, and a traitor to his race.

We can afford many things, and make many sacrifices, but we cannot afford to forsake our approved leaders, and make ourselves contemptible by abandoning our ringht to be seen and heard in the Senate of the nation by a man of our own choice. The colored citizens of Louisiana, by their numbers, ability, and loyality, have a right to all they ask in this matter, and should demand nothing less. The New National Era would be false ot its trust if it did not contend for all in our favor which the Senate of the nation can honorably grant. Sooner or later we certainly hope and believe that Senator Pinchback (who has conducted himself with so much dignity and intelligence during this struggle) will be safely in his seat in the Senate.—New National Era.

The above solemn words of Hon. Frederick Douglass, we commend to our readers.

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and our friend Werlein of Nos. 80, 82 and 90 Baronne street, is prepared to furnish any article in that line that may be needed. If you want to purchase a first clsss piano or organ on the most reasonable terms, call and see him.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The following interesting communication was intended for our last issue, but was not received in time:

MR. EDITOR—

Everywhere the reappearance of the "LOUISIANIAN" has elicited the most favorable comment, and it will again command the attention of all interested in the affairs of Louisiana, reflecting, as it does, the views and policy of Gov. Pinchback, whose influence in your State is too well known to need remark from me.

Presuming that your many readers will be interested in the events happening in this city, particularly those bearing on the perplexing Louisiana question, I have availed myself of your kind permission to write you an occasional letter. First of all, and overshadowing all is the death of Charles Sumner so fraught with calamity to us as a people, and the nation at large.

The circumstances of his death are only too well known to require recital here. This overwhelming grief and loss has taken complete possession of us all. Never except the death of Lincoln has any event created so profound on impression in the history of our country. His lifeless body has been bourne from the National Capitol to Massachusetts in the honorable and affectionate custody of his associates in office. The whole civilized world has taken note of the solemn event.

The whole country, in its great cities, its scattered villages, its roadside farm-houses and its lowliess cabins, pauses, reflects, and mourns. Your correspondent was detailed to accompany the remains to Boston. Noting of special interest occurred on the journey. Along the route at every principal city and station vast multitudes of people courageously buffeting the bleak March winds, had assembled.

I understand that the published announcements were misinterpreted and that the gatherings at these places had entertained the notion that a display was to be made at each. On no other assumption is it easy to account for the patience and pertinacity with which people having, what they deemed good points of observation, clung to them amid the many discomforts of the weather. On arriving at the depot in Boston the party were met by a committee of the Common Council of that city by whom they were conducted to the State House, where Senator Anthony delivered the body to the authorities of the Commonwealth in a speech full of pathos and feeling.

The remains were received on behalf of the State, by Gov. Washburne, her Chief Magistrate, who also spoke with deep feeling and eloquence; after which the committee withdrew and the remains were given in charge of Major Lewis Gaul, and his company of colored troops, the Shaw Guards of the Massachusetts militia. On Sunday the remains lay in state in the Doric Hall, at the State House, and it is estimated that fifty thousand persons took a last look at the coffin as it lay almost encased in floral decorations. On Monday he was buried. The throngs which gathered to witness, and in a certain sense, to participate in the solemn proceedings, consisted very largely of out of town people; and during the forenoon hours every car and train bound hither came crowded. At two o'clock the remains were taken from the State House to King's Chapel, where Mr. Sumner usually attended service, when in Boston.

The Chapel was decorated in mourning and flowers, and pew 74 where Mr. Sumner was wont to sit, in attendance on divine service, was appropriately marked by mourning. After the funeral services were over, the body was placed in the hearse and the procession moved slowly and with solemn stillness between the long lines which as far as the eye could reach, lined the streets on either side. As the procession passed through Cambridge, the bells tolled, and the flags on all the public buildings were at half-mast. At Harvard Sqnare near the College, the students had assembled to look for the last time at the coffin of one who graduated years ago from that time-honored institution. The head of the column reached the cemetery at a quarter before six, and entering, led the way among the winding paths to the grave. Along the numerous avenues and walks in the cemetery were scattered groups, viewing the splendid monuments and reading the inscriptions thereon, while others gathered around the workmen watching them finishing the resting place of the illustrious dead. The family lot is situated on a rising eminence in the south corner of the cemetry. Here are laid Mr. Sumner's father, mother, his brother and three sisters. The lot is simply enclosed with a small granite edge-stone, and there is a tablet in it to indicate who the tenants are. Near where Senator Sumner is buried lies the bodies of Edward Everett, Rufus Choate and Prof. Agassiz—in fact, these graves nearly surround the Sumner lot. A large and sturdy oak stands at the head of the grave, a fitting sentinel for the giant mind who sleeps beneath it. About 6 o'clock, while the rays of the setting sun were deepening into twilight gloom, giving a subdued and sorrowful appearance to the spot and its surroundings, the funeral cortege reached the avenne which leads to the Sumnor lot. A squad of police kept the vast crowd from pressing forward, The casket was taken from the hearse and bourne to the grave where the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. Mr. Foote.

The intimate friends of the deceased now pressed around to take a last look at the casket. Among the many friends were Vice President Wilson, John G. Whittier, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Charles Francis Adams, Gens. Banks and Butler. After all had taken their farewell glance into the narrow house where the great statesman is laid, preparations were made for closing the vault, and the mourners entered their carriages and were driven off, while the great mass of spectators bent their steps homeward. Just as night closed in, the workmen began to cover the grave, and now a little mound of earth marks the spot where the mortal remains of Charles Sumner repose.

The general suspension of business during the hours when the funeral ceremonies were in progress—the thronged condition of all the streets near the scene of the funeral service—the emblems of mourning displayed at different points, many of which were arranged around some potrait or bust of the deceased, and near all of which crowds from time to time, gathered and gazed, the funeral cortege which, both in its magnitude and the distinguished station of those who had a place in it, was most noticeable, the silent, yet intelligible expression of thousands of ensigns drooping at half-mast—all betokened the deep interest which made the day a pathetic, and it may be said with little, if any impropriety, a hallowed occasion. Nature herself seemed to combine her influences with those of man, for as the hour for the rites of sepulture approached, a haze overspread the sky, which by night fall, was dark with impending rain. The committee left in the night for Washington, where they arrived the following evening, after having faithfully performed a most solemn duty.

J. D. K.

☞ The festival given by the Choir of Wesley Chapel, for the purpose of making a payment on their organ, after continuing for three nights, closed on Thursday night last.

The arrangements for the accommodation of the public were ample and reflect credit upon the managers.

The Hall was decorated handsomely, and called forth frequent encomiums upon the taste of the ladies who had charge of that department. The festival was liberally patronized throughout, and realized about one hundred and fifty dollars, clear of expenses.

HOW THINGS LOOK TO A MAN UP A TREE.

We publish the subjoined from our contemporary of Jackson, Miss. as suggestion of an outside view of Louisiana matters.

Pinchback, the colored victim of carpetbag ingratitude and undermining, has resumed the publication of his newspaper, the Louisianian. In his prospectus, he announces the following principles and aims for his guidance:

"Taxation must be reduced—the governments must be economically and honestly administered, and all measures looking to the accomplishment of these results shall have our earnest support.

As a special journal for the colored people, and while recognizing the peculiar demands of the race, growing out of its embarassing surrounding, we shall, in behalf of our people, representing as we know we will, not only the impulses of their hearts, but the mature judgement of their minds—cultivate sedulously, as a paime necessity to both races, fellings of amity between the colored people and our white fellow-citizens. With a common home and interest, with no necessary antagonism, we should need no outside intervention to induce us to live together in peace."

This is sound doctrine. If we were Louisianians, and the colored people under the chosen leaders of their race, were to come forward and place themselves on the platform here announced, we would cheerfully join hands with them in rescuing the State from the difficulties into which self-seeking adventurers have plunged it.

SPEECH
—OF—
J. SELLA MARTIN, ESQ.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

hoary writings of a past generation were to him too often but the monuments of a consecrated lie or a defiled wrong. The individual who could feel a wrong or understand a right was more to him than the army which might conquer a territory and establish an empire, because when justice knocks at the door of an uncorrupted heart she has a thousand chances of ultimate admission against one chance of recognition when her presence in the interpretation of a written document is solemnly invoked. He knew that in the great struggles of mankind against constitutions, the attempt has always been made on the side of power to make authority a substitute for conscience; to give precedent the command over reason; to allow interest to domineer over right, and in our time especially Charles Sumner saw that individual rights were not only buried under a mountain of statutes, but he found that the statutes themselves could be interpreted by and applied to only a particular class of the race which originally adopted them to the detriment of the negro.

The white man that held his conscience sacred to the anti-slavery teachings of his father or mother was stricken down more remorselessly than the negro against whom the tyranny of legislation was orignally directed. Garrison had been well nigh suffocated with the hangman's cord in his own town. Lovejoy's blood had stained the waters of the Missouri river; Fairbank had languished for a score of years in a Kentucky prison, and Nat. Turner had died upon a Virginia gibbet because they believed in saying to men what God had put in their hearts to say, or because they did what humanity prompted them to do in the vindication of their manhood against the despotism of mercenary and aristocratic enactments.

Personal independence was naturally allied in his well-ordered mind with individual rights. In his estimation there could be no such thing as a moral monopoly of political conduct. Parties are good within the legitimate sphere of their activities, but parties are no more than the cobwebs of a single night's industry by a spider when the breath of an honest leadership is turned against them. He had seen the old Whig party, under the captaincy of the only man who could measure intellect with him, wrecked on the waters of a refluent public opinion while Daniel Webster himself was at the helm.

He had seen the old Democratic ship burned to a cinder by this public sentiment which turned its focal heat upon the convention at Baltimore in 1860; and both these destructions had taken place through the independence of men like himself and Vice President Wilson, John P. Hale, Garrison, Philips, Frederick Douglass and others, who began by proclaiming their independence of party, and ended in making a party which, in the freshness of its power, made personal independence its chief corner-stone.

Mr. Sumner knew that mankind is always safe with liberty, and that a man who has got sense enough to be independent will nearly always have conscience enough to do right; and he knew also that the keynote of every revolution against an established iniquity has been struck by some reformer whose abilities and courage rendered him independent of the patronage of any one set of men. What does his own life teach us if it does not convey the value of this personal independence? Beginning his career in the Senate when he had but two men to stand by him in his moral attitudes he bore the fierce opposition of the party which had aided in his election, all indifferent as to whether he was re-elected or not in his unswerving devotion to his own conviction.

Inseparable from his love of freedom and personal independence was his devotion to principle. He studied only those masters who had swept through history in the stainless garments and with the burnished weapons of chivalrous devotion and courage in the cause of the right; and he fashioned his life upon the model of such men as languished in the dungeons or died at the stake rather than betray the trust committed to their hands. Consistency was his guiding star, but it was not the consistency of mere attitude; it was the consistency of a holy purpose, the coherency of moral conduct; the lofty conception of a unity of ideas which no expediency could invade.

To him compromise was the cardinal sin of statesmahship. He regarded it as the compounding of a political felony; and well he might, as looking at the different nations of antiquity he saw they had sunk out of sight in the vain effort to make the wrong the better reason, and to perpetuate their existence by the destruction of the freedom of their citizens.

Of course, with objects like these in view, he scorned the mere place-man and despised the supple sycophant, and laughed at the arts of the mere politician; and yet the method of attaining his object was ever sweetened by the good feeling and softened by good behavior. He was dignified at all times, yet at all times approachable by those who came with a burden of suffering or with the agencies by which the suffering could be relieved. He lived to a great extent within himself, and sought a change only in his books; so that it came to be understood that he was a great egotist and a great aristocrat. He was neither; he was an incessant and inflexible student and minister of justice, and he was that rarest kind of democrat, who claimed the right to work for common people without the condition of being forever bothered about them. He was a man of tireless industry, with a facility of perfect order; at that while he was mastering the great authors and orators of the past he found time to attend to the humble correspondent in the land. Such, in brief, was the man, such imperfectly stated were the qualifications he brought to his great and life-long work, and now what are the results of his labor?

I have told you what we were when Mr. Sumner found us; let us see in what condition he left us. I point to the building, lovingly named after him, to this meeting, to the various features of this solemn scene, as an epitomized answer to the interrogation as to what we now are. I point to this magnificent temple of learning, replete with every form of school apparatus, made comfortable by the best appliances that the ripest experience can suggest for school purposes, peopled in the day-time with a score of teachers who have drawn aspiration for their work and gathering experience for the application of their noble art from the common schools of the District of Columbia no less than from the best seminaries of the land, and who preside in rooms that swarm with nearly a thousand children every school day in the year. I point to these high-school rooms, in one of which we are assembled, in which negro capacity has been tested, to its abounding credit, in the teaching and in the learning the most difficult tasks of mental discipline. This edifice and its inhabitants are a part of the glory of Sumner; yet this is but one of a half dozen such buildings in Washington city, where such teachers instruct and such children learn, over which nine of such trustees govern, with equal ability and success, while upon them all such a superintendent casts the light of his guidance and the warmth of his interest to the exceeding advantage and happiness of all, amid such universal approval as Sumner longed and labored to secure.

But though Washington is, in these respects, the garden spot of our people, still the wilderness of the South is everywhere blossoming with roses, which shall emit a fragrance and display a beauty as mellifious and as gorgeous as freedom, education and virtue can produce, and Charles Sumner, more than any other man, was instrumental in assisting us to drop the uncompensating cotton basket that we might pick up and study the all-revealing pages of the school-book.

Who can count the number or accurately measure the value of the agencies of progress he has helped to put in our hands? He, along with every other liberty-loving person on the globe joyously saw the applause of our triumph over chattelism, but the keen emotions of delight soon gave place in his bosom to the deeper emotions of solicitude that our emancipation should be developed into a perfect freedom, and that freedom itself should be made worth the having by crowning it with every immunity of citizenship. To his mind the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was worse than worthless—it was a delusion and a snare without the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and he thought and said that even these last amendments will be robbed of the larger share of their proper influence unless the negro is clothed by imperial legislation with the sanction of a civil rights bill which will secure to him the enjoyment of every public privilege granted in common to the other races of the republic.

His labors to this end have been arduous, unremitting, herculean; and he seemed on the very threshold of success when the angels bore him away to a sphere of higher activities and holier enjoyments. But the cadences of his dying voice still ring through the land, conveying all his tenderness for the down-trodden, all the firmness of his fidelity to principle, all sonorousness of martyrdom, and all the pathos of his patriotic desires in those last words to Mr. Hoar, "Don't let the civil rights bill fail."

May we hope that the saddening and softening influences of his semi-tragic death will steal over the hearts of Senators and Representatives in Congress with the all-persuading powers of hallowed reminiscences, with the pathetic suggestions of our inconsolable anguish over our loss as a race, and move them to crown the edifice of their work and his by giving us immediately and completely the boon for which we ask, and enacting into law the only epitaph he would have chosen for the base of that statue which is soon to adorn the Capitol—"the civil rights bill."

The choir of the school then sang a piece of music, entitled "Let the dead and the beautiful rest; after which Hon. James T. Rapier, of Alabama, read a resolution adopted by the colored citizens of Montgomery, Alabama.

WHAT ARE NEWSPAPERS?

Organs that gentlemen play, my boy;
To answer the taste of the day, my boy;
Whatever it be, they hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays, and rhyms, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts of (?) lying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy;
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy;
And logic so grand that few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy;
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy;
And lengthened debates upon matters of State
For wise-headed folks to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and they are, my boy;
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy;
And every week, a clever critique
On some theatrical star, my boy.

The age of the Jupiter's moons, my boy;
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,
The state of the crops, the style of the fops,
And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy.

Lists of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by sombody's pills, my boy;
Till you ask, with surprise, why anyone dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy?

Who has got married, and to whom, my boy;
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy;
Who has had birth on this sorrow-stained
earth,
And who totters first to the tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy;
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy;
But 'twould take me too long, to tell you in
song,
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

History, and the experience of careful observers, proves that the poorest paid labor is the dearest in the end. The industrial classes are the mediums through which commerce derives its profit, and when the wages of labor is reduced to a low average, or restricted to the purchase of the coarsest necessaries of life, commerce languishes, and general loss, results. These truths are not local in their character, they are universal, and still many employers adopt a reduction of wages as the first and only remedy for dullness or unsatisfactory profits in their business; but in so doing they make a serious mistake, as a little careful study and close observation will teach them. The gain to employing individuals, firms or corporations, from a reduction of wages is but temporary, while the loss to communicate is often very serious and of long duration.

Employers who own houses and lands, occupied by working people, find that a reduction of wages necessitates a fall in the value of real estate, a discount on the price of rents, and that discomfort, and often real suffering, results to the employed. This has been demonstrated in this city more than once within a few years, and yet some employers, who are heavy losers from this cause, blindly resort to a reduction of wages as an easy, and, as they seem to think, effectual, remedy for all decline in the average of their incomes; in fact, labor is called upon to pay losses, support itself on insufficient pay, and produce a profit for employers. The general and final loss to Boston, resulting from the reductions in wages during the past fifteen months, it is safe to say, will be more than quadruple the amount of gain to employers by the cut down. Employers, when dissatisfied with the prices for their goods, sometimes cheapen the quality and cut down the price of labor, and the employed slight their work, and save their muscles; but buyers finally discover the deception and seek more reliable goods in other quarters. It is a fact that those employers who have employed the most skilful workmen, paid the best prices, and made the best goods, have been the most successful. It is about as sensible to expect a poorly paid workman to do a large amount of work and do it well as it would be to expect a half-starved horse to perform as much as one well kept. The lack of reciprocal feeling and co-operative influences between employers and emplosed is a serious barrier to the general good of all concerned.

No eulogy is needed now. The malice which came from envy will be disarmed by death, and his fame will be safe in the keeping of the country he served so purely. We have lost him when we needed him most—but we can still be thankful for the example he has left of a life which cannot be studied without benefit, and which cannot be imitated too closely.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A SERMON IN A PARAGRAPH.

President Porter, of Yale, gave the following advice to the students of that institution, the other day:

"Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Subscribe on your banner, 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero'. Don't take too much advice—keep at your helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Strike out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, over a rough road, and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't drink Don't chew. Don't smoke. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellowmen. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws." If this advice is implicitly followed by the young men of the country, the millennium is near at hand.

RAILWAY SIGNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—One whistle signifies "down brakes."

Two whistles signify "off brakes."

Three whistles signify "back up."

Continued whistles signify "danger."

Rapid, short whistles "a cattle alarm."

A sweeping parting of the hands on level of the eye signifies "go ahead."

Downward motion of the hands with extended arms signifies "stop."

Beckoning motion of one hand signifies "back."

Red flag waved upon the track signifies "danger."

Red flag stuck up by the roadside signifies "danger ahead."

Red flag carried upon a locomotive signifies "an engine following."

Red flag hoisted at a station is a signal to "stop."

Lantern at night raised and lowered vertically is a signal to "start."

Lantern swung at right angles across the track means "stop."

Lantern swung in a circle signifies "back the train."

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15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Narket
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
3 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton Walk
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
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65 " Julia and Levee streets
*71 Foot of Julia stret
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
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83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 13
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*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
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*242 Corner St. Anne and Miro streets
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252 House H. & L Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co No. 9, Esplanade street.
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 8, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine
315 " " and Elysian Fields
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
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511 Washington Market
*515 Corner Clouet and Rampart streets
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